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file medline biosis

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=> e papuashvili

E1            1      PAPUASCINUS/BI
E2            1      PAPUASEIUS/BI
E3            0 --> PAPUASHVILI/BI
E4           67      PAPUASIA/BI
E5            1      PAPUASIAE/BI
E6           23      PAPUASIAN/BI
E7            9      PAPUASICA/BI
E8            1      PAPUASICAE/BI
E9            1      PAPUASICIUM/BI
E10           1      PAPUASICUM/BI
E11           3      PAPUASICUS/BI
E12           3      PAPUASONISCUS/BI

=> e papuashvili/au

E1            2      PAPU S Y/AU
E2            1      PAPUA NEW GUINEA SPLENIC INJURY STUDY GROUP/AU
E3            0 --> PAPUASHVILI/AU
E4            2      PAPUASHVILI M/AU
E5           16      PAPUASHVILI M N/AU
E6            1      PAPUASHVILI M S/AU
E7            1      PAPUASHVILI MARINA N/AU
E8            9      PAPUASHVILI N/AU
E9            7      PAPUASHVILI N S/AU
E10           1      PAPUASHVILI NICHOLAS/AU
E11           2      PAPUASHVILI NIKOLOZ/AU
E12           1      PAPUASHVILLI M N/AU

=> s e5

L1           16 "PAPUASHVILI M N"/AU

=> d l1 1-16 bib, ab


L1   ANSWER 1 OF 16     MEDLINE
AN   2001194851     MEDLINE
DN   21123512   PubMed ID: 11233269
TI   [Analysis of specificity of immune complexes in HIV serotyping based on
     use of epitope-mimicking peptides (a literature review)].
     Analiz spetsifichnosti immunnykh kompleksov pri serotipirovanii HIV na
     osnove epitopimitiruiushchikh peptidov (obzor literatury).
AU   Shchelkanov M Iu; Iudin A N; Burunova V V; Denisov M V; Starikov N S;
     Papuashvili M N
SO   KLINICHESKAIA LABORATORNAIA DIAGNOSTIKA, (2001 Jan) (1) 16-20, 37.  Ref:
     15
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Journal code: B17; 9432021. ISSN: 0869-2084.
CY Russia: Russian Federation
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA Russian
FS Priority Journals
EM 200104
ED Entered STN: 20010410
Last Updated on STN: 20010410
Entered Medline: 20010405

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 16 MEDLINE
AN 1999418152 MEDLINE
DN 99418152 PubMed ID: 10488528
TI [Biological properties of primary HIV-1 isolates with varying serotype].
Biologicheskie svoistva pervichnykh izoliatov VICh-1 razlichnykh serotipov.
AU Pashkova T A; Iaroslavtseva N G; Shchelkanov M Iu; **Papuashvili M N**; Sakhuriia I B; Kornilaeva G V; Karamov E V
SO VOPROSY VIRUSOLOGII, (1998 Nov-Dec) 43 (6) 256-61.
Journal code: XL8; 0417337. ISSN: 0507-4088.
CY RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Russian
FS Priority Journals
EM 199910
ED Entered STN: 19991014
Last Updated on STN: 19991014
Entered Medline: 19991006
AB Russian HIV variants with common (rapid/high SI and slow/low NSI) and rare
(slow/low SI and rapid/high NSI) phenotypes are described. SI variants demonstrate a higher p24 concentration level than serotype-independent NSI. The majority of SI variants belonging to A, B, and C serotypes were isolated from patients with mainly stage B3. At stages B2 and C2, when the
majority of viruses are characterized by NSI phenotype, serotype D isolates are characterized only by SI phenotype. The spectrum of cell tropism was wide for all rapid/high strains and narrow for all slow/low ones.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 16 MEDLINE
AN 1998368191 MEDLINE
DN 98368191 PubMed ID: 9702809
TI [Analysis of the biological characteristics of primary HIV-1 isolates using the main components method].
Analiz biologicheskikh kharakteristik pervichnykh izoliatov VICh-1 s pomoshch'iu metoda glavnykh komponent.
AU Shchelkanov M Iu; Pashkova T A; Sakhuriia I B; **Papuashvili M N**; Karamov E V
SO VOPROSY VIRUSOLOGII, (1998 May-Jun) 43 (3) 117-21.
Journal code: XL8; 0417337. ISSN: 0507-4088.
CY RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Russian
FS Priority Journals
EM 199809
ED Entered STN: 19981006
Last Updated on STN: 19981006
Entered Medline: 19980922
AB The principal component method is verified for analysis of categorized biological characteristics of HIV-1 variants. Thirty wild isolates of HIV-1 are studied. The method notably facilitated comparative analysis of a large scope of experimental data. Using this method, it is possible to

detect a relationship between the biological characteristics and results of other taxonomic schemes, to distinguish the factors restricting the biological signs, to single out the most informative signs for describing a given set of isolates, and to define the criteria for comparing the properties of two sets of virus isolates and selecting the isolates notably differing from each other for more thorough phenotyping.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 16 MEDLINE
AN 94378599 MEDLINE
DN 94378599 PubMed ID: 8091747
TI [The detection of provirus in lymphocyte DNA. The monitoring of HIV infection at the genetic level].
Detektsiia provirusa v DNK limfotsitov. Monitoring VICh-infektsii na geneticheskom urovne.
AU Elov A A; Kozlova A V; Mednikov B M; Kornilaeva G V; **Papuashvili M N**; Prokopenko V D; Karamov E V
SO VOPROSY VIRUSOLOGII, (1994 May-Jun) 39 (3) 107-10.
Journal code: XL8; 0417337. ISSN: 0507-4088.
CY RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Russian
FS Priority Journals
EM 199410
ED Entered STN: 19941031
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19941014
AB The presence of HIV provirus in the cell culture and in the patients' blood was studied by polymerase chain reaction followed by hybridization in solution. It was shown that: (i) the hybridized product could be detected both by gel electrophoresis and by binding on hydroxyapatite; (ii) the detection level achieved was no more than 10 infected lymphocytes per million; (iii) the hybridization signal and sensitivity of detection could be enhanced by the transcription of PCR product by the phage T7 RNA polymerase. The observed lack of complete correlation between the amount of provirus and of the p24 antigen in the patients' blood possibly reflects the peculiarities of HIV infection.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:245745 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900245745
TI Circulation of A/C serotype HIV-1 variants in population of Tver addicts abusing intravenous drugs.
AU Schelkanov, M. Yu.; Yudin, A. N.; Burunova, V. V.; Gorbacheva, A. P.; Slavsky, A. A.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Yaroslavtseva, N. G.; Sidorovich, I. G.; Osmanov, S.; Khaitov, R. M.; Karamov, E. V.
SO Immunologiya, (Jan.-Feb., 1999) Vol. 0, No. 1, pp. 30-34.
ISSN: 0206-4952.
DT Article
LA Russian

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:185261 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900185261
TI Biological characteristics of HIV-1 primary isolated strains of different serotypes.
AU Pashkova, T. A. (1); Yaroslavtseva, N. G.; Shchelkanov, M. Yu.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Sakhuriya, I. B.; Kornilaeva, G. V.; Karamov, E. V.
CS (1) D. I. Ivanovsky Inst. Virol., Russ. Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow Russia
SO Voprosy Virusologii, (Nov.-Dec., 1998) Vol. 43, No. 6, pp. 256-261.
ISSN: 0507-4088.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL Russian; English

AB Russian HIV variants with common (rapid/high SI and slow/low NSI) and rare (slow/low SI and rapid/high NSI) phenotypes are described. SI variants demonstrate a higher p24 concentration level than serotype-independent NSI. The majority of SI variants belonging to A, B, and C serotypes were isolated from patients with mainly stage B3. At stages B2 and C2, when the majority of viruses are characterized by NSI phenotype, serotype D isolates are characterized only by SI phenotype. The spectrum of cell tropism was wide for all rapid/high strains and narrow for all slow/low ones.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1998:435253 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800435253
TI Some specific features of humoral antibacterial immunity in patients with HIV infection and AIDS.
AU Kulakov, A. V.; Pinegin, B. V.; Karsonova, M. I.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Prokopenko, V. D.; Simonova, A. V.; Khaitov, R. M.
CS Inst. Immunol., Moscow Russia
SO Zhurnal Mikrobiologii Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, (May-June, 1998) Vol. 0, No. 3, pp. 35-39.
ISSN: 0372-9311.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL Russian; English
AB The level of antibodies to some bacterial antigens, their affinity and relationship to the level of CD4+ T-lymphocytes in persons at different stages of HIV infection was studied. The study revealed that at early stages of the development of HIV infection a decrease in the levels of antibodies to Streptococcus pneumoniae protein somatic antigen in comparison with those in HIV-negative donors occurred. In the process of the development of HIV infection an increase in the level of Staphylococcus aureus peptidoglycan and some S. aureus antigenic determinants, as well as to S. pneumoniae protein somatic antigen, took place. Patients with HIV infection who had non-specific pulmonary diseases exhibited an increased level of antibodies to Branhamella catarrhalis complex ultrasonic antigen. In patients with HIV infection having an amount of CD4+ T-lymphocytes below 200/1 the level of antibodies to bacterial antigen was higher than in patients with an amount of CD4+ T-lymphocytes within 200-400/1. In addition, at all stages of HIV infection and in all kinds of its complications an increase in the titer of antibodies to N-acetylglycosoaminylmuramyl dipeptide, an antigenic determinant of peptidoglycan with immunostimulating and adjuvant activity.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1998:399832 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800399832
TI Analysis of biological characteristics of primary HIV-1 isolates using the main components methods.
AU Shchelkanov, M. Yu. (1); Pashkova, T. A.; Sakhuriya, I. B.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Karamov, E. V.
CS (1) D. I. Ivanovsky Inst. Virol., Russ. Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow Russia
SO Voprosy Virusologii, (May-June, 1998) Vol. 43, No. 3, pp. 117-121.
ISSN: 0507-4088.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL Russian; English
AB The principal component method is verified for analysis of categorized biological characteristics of HIV-1 variants. Thirty wild isolates of HIV-1 are studied. The method notably facilitated comparative analysis of a large scope of experimental data. Using this method, it is possible to

detect a relationship between the biological characteristics and results of other taxonomic schemes, to distinguish the factors restricting the biological signs, to single out the most informative signs for describing
a given set of isolates, and to define the criteria for comparing the properties of two sets of virus isolates and selecting the isolates notably differing from each other for more thorough phenotyping.

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1997:515475 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799814678
TI Immune status and antibodies to some opportunistic bacteria in HIV-infected and AIDS subjects.
AU Kulakov, A. V. (1); Pinegin, B. V.; Simonova, A. V.; Choladze, N. V.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Prokopenko, V. D.; Khaitov, R. M.
CS (1) State Res. Cent., Inst. Immunol., Russ. Minist. Health, Moscow Russia
SO Immunologiya, (1997) Vol. 0, No. 4, pp. 15-18.
ISSN: 0206-4952.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL English
AB Stage A (A2 and A3) of HIV infection is characterized by subnormal levels of antibodies to protein somatic antigen Streptococcus pneumoniae possessing intertype specificity. and to tetrasaccharide - antigenic determinant of the glycane chain of peptidoglycaile of Staphylococcus aureus cell wall. Stages B2, B3, Cl, C2 of HIV infection and AIDS stage C3
are characterized by elevated levels of antibodies to peptidoglycane St. aureus and some of its antigenic determinants, to protein somatic antigen Str. pneumoniae. HIV-infected subjects with chronic nonspecific diseases of the lungs had high concentrations of antibodies to protein somatic antigen Str. pneumoniae and of antibodies to complex ultrasound antigen Branhamella catarrhalis. All HIV-infection stages and all HIV-infection complications are accompanied by high titers of antibodies to antigenic determinant of peptidoglycane - N-acetylglucosaminyl-muramildipeptide-demonstrating immunostimulating and adjuvant activity.

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1996:478795 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699208351
TI HIV-1 V3-serotypes occurring in Russia.
AU Yaroslavtseva, N. G.; Lukashov, V. V.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Prokopenko, V. D.; Khaitov, R. M.; Karamov, E. V.
CS D.I. Ivanovskii Inst. Virol., Russ. Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow Russia
SO Immunologiya, (1996) Vol. 0, No. 3, pp. 17-21.
ISSN: 0206-4952.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL English
AB V3-loops of HIV-1 isolates from USA, West Europe and Africa were studied in EIA with synthetic peptides in the form of amino acid sequences to determine V3-serotype of plasm obtained from 36 HIV-infected residents of Russia. Basing on amino acid sequence of gp120 HIV V3 region, genome subtypes were determined using RNA from plasm in 4 HIV patients. It was found that patients infected through different routes had different HIV-1 V3 serotypes. In the group of homosexuals and bisexuals more prevalent were North-American/West European V3 serotypes corresponding to genome subtype B, among heterosexuals and parenterally infected subjects African serotypes occurred more frequently. Heterosexuals often exhibited serotype
of genome subtype C, children parenterally infected in the hospitals of the Russian south - A, D, G.

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1996:125195 BIOSIS

DN PREV199698697330
TI Detection of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) DNA in semen and peripheral blood mononuclear cells by polymerase chain reaction and a case of early detection of HIV infection.
AU Nikolaeva, I. A.; Mikhna, M. G.; Sidorovich, I. G.; Prokopenko, V. D.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Trubcheninova, L. P.; Khaitov, R. M.; Coombs, R.; Krieger, J.
CS Inst. Immunol., Russ. Minist. Health Med. Ind., Moscow Russia
SO Immunologiya, (1995) Vol. 0, No. 5, pp. 21-24.
ISSN: 0206-4952.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL English
AB Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and semen specimens of HIV-infected patients, PBMC of the patient with indefinite Western blot (WB) and PBMC of a sexual partner of HIV-infected patient were examined for the presence of HIV DNA using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). HIV-1 proviral sequence from highly conservative GAG region was amplified by a primer pair SK 38 and SK 39. Liquid phase hybridization with internal SK 19 32P-labelled probe was carried out to detect PCR product. With this method, less than 10 HIV-1 provirus copies per 1 mu-g cellular DNA were detectable. HIV-1 sequence was detected in PBMC of the patient with indeterminate WB. The method can be used for early identification of HIV infection (before seroconversion) as well as for the study of HIV shedding with semen.

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1995:344711 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598359011
TI Analysis of epitope specificity of antibody responses to HIV proteins during AIDS development.
AU Meshcheryakova, D. V.; Andreev, S. M.; Tarasova, S. O.; Sidorova, M. V.; Vafina, M. G.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Prokopenko, V. D.; Khaitov, R. M.
CS Inst. Immunol., Russ. Minist. Health Med. Ind., Moscow Russia
SO Immunologiya, (1995) Vol. 0, No. 1, pp. 10-13.
ISSN: 0206-4952.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL English
AB Antibodies against restricted regions of structural HIV proteins apparently represent important host factors in defense against HIV. To estimate qualitative and quantitative differences in the epitope spectrum of antibodies for two different groups of HIV-infected persons (long-term asymptomatic carriers and individuals with fast disease progression), the sera from 30 patients were assayed throughout 5 years for relevant antibodies. 23 peptides were used. The most informative peptides were shown to be (584-612), (603-624). (842-861)-gp41; (303-323), (495-516) -gp120, (330-363)-p24. The spectrum of antibodies for each patient was shown to be strictly specific and stable during investigation period. No significant alteration in the epitope spectrum was found with the transition from asymptomatic stage to AIDS. The most changeable parameter was an antibody level to gp41 C-terminal peptide 842-862 which increased with time by 30%, but without visible correlation with disease progression. Quantitative comparison of the levels of antibodies to peptides from gp120 V3 loop revealed that this parameter alone cannot be used as a prognostic marker because these antibodies were detected with high frequency and at the same level as in the sera of AIDS patients, in asymptomatic carrier sera. From determination ind comparison of epitope spectrum of antibodies in the sera of patients who developed AIDS within 3-4 years and individuals who remained healthy for at least 8 years it is evident that the former had more prevalent antibodies - to 584-612 and 603-624 peptides and with less probability to 303-324 one. In the latter

the presence of antibodies to all six considered peptides is typical. Thus, the epitope spectrum of serum antibodies may have a prognostic value in the predictive analysis of AIDS development.

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1995:300307 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598314607
TI Detection of antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus in the urine. Mechanism of excretion of specific antibodies with the urine in HIV-infected subjects.
AU Shcherbakova, T. I.; Sidorovich, I. G.; Prokopenko, V. D.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**
CS Inst. Immunol., Russ. Minist. Health Med. Ind., Moscow Russia
SO Immunologiya, (1994) Vol. 0, No. 5, pp. 15-17.
ISSN: 0206-4952.
DT Article
LA Russian

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1995:158780 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598173080
TI Platelet-mediated cytotoxic activity in HIV-infected subjects in various clinical stages.
AU Trubcheninova, L. P.; Gorbunova, Z. A.; Chuvirov, G. N.; Amanzholova, A. B.; Trefil'eva, N. F.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Khaitov, R. M.
CS Inst. Immunol., Russ. Minist. Public Health, Moscow Russia
SO Immunologiya, (1994) Vol. 0, No. 4, pp. 59-63.
ISSN: 0206-4952.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL English
AB Platelet-mediated cytolytic activity has been studied in 15 IV-infected patients varying clinically and 20 healthy donors. Compared to seronegative donors, cytolytic activity of platelets in HIV-positive subjects was enhanced: 15.28 +- 1.73 in the patients versus 10.63 +- 0.7% in the donors under platelet/target cell ratio 50:1. The highest killing occurred in stage III patients (AIDS-associated complex) which amounted to 30.17 +- 2.3, on the average, being 3-4.4 times higher than that in the donors. Natural killers activity went down noticeably in patients of stage III (AIDS-associated complex) and stage IV (AIDS), The inverse correlation exists between platelet and natural killers cytolytic activity in HIV-positive against HIV-negative subjects.

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1995:158778 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598173078
TI Urinary assay for HIV antibodies. Choice of optimal enzyme immunoassay of HIV antibodies based on synthetic peptides from the test-kit "Peptoscreen-2" in urinary samples from the infected subjects.
AU Shcherbakova, T. I.; Sidorovich, I. G.; Prokopenko, V. D.; **Papuashvili, M. N.**
CS Inst. Immunol., Russ. Minist. Public Health, Moscow Russia
SO Immunologiya, (1994) Vol. 0, No. 4, pp. 10-12.
ISSN: 0206-4952.
DT Article
LA Russian

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1994:475553 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497488553
TI Quantitative analysis of the humoral immune responses in HIV-1

seropositive patients.
AU Efrenova, Elena V. (1); **Papuashvili, M. N.**; Khaitov, R. M.
CS (1) Inst. Immunol., Moscow Russia
SO TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STD.. (1994) pp. 2) 83. Tenth International Conference on AIDS and the International Conference on STD, Vol. 2; The global challenge of AIDS: Together for the future.
Publisher: Tenth International Conference on AIDS Yokohama, Japan.
Meeting Info.: Meeting Yokohama, Japan August 7-12, 1994
DT Conference
LA English

=> s hcv

L2 23487 HCV

=> s (foot and mouth)

L3 7270 (FOOT AND MOUTH)

=> s dengue fever

L4 1129 DENGUE FEVER

=> s RdRp

L5 323 RDRP

=> s diptheria exotoxin

L6 0 DIPTHERIA EXOTOXIN

=> e diphtheria

E1 8 DIPHTHERETIC/BI
E2 1 DIPHTHERI/BI
E3 16412 --> DIPHTHERIA/BI
E4 2 DIPHTHERIAANTITOXIN/BI
E5 3180 DIPHTHERIAE/BI
E6 284 DIPHTHERIAL/BI
E7 4 DIPHTHERIAPERTUSSIS/BI
E8 1 DIPHTHERIAS/BI
E9 9 DIPHTHERIATETANUS/BI
E10 3 DIPHTHERIATOXIN/BI
E11 1 DIPHTHERIATOXOID/BI
E12 177 DIPHTHERIC/BI

=> s diphtheria exotoxin

L7 19 DIPHTHERIA EXOTOXIN

=> s diphtheria endotoxin

L8 1 DIPHTHERIA ENDOTOXIN

=> s diphtheria toxin

L9 5088 DIPHTHERIA TOXIN

=> s shigella toxin

L10 96 SHIGELLA TOXIN

=> e shihgella

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E1            2     SHIHEZIENSIS/BI
E2            1     SHIHFANAE/BI
E3            0 --> SHIHGELLA/BI
E4            8     SHIHHOTSE/BI
E5            1     SHIHHOTZE/BI
E6            5     SHIHI/BI
E7           31     SHIHIRA/BI
E8            1     SHIHIRO/BI
E9            1     SHIHITWAN/BI
E10           2     SHIHJEN/BI
E11           1     SHIHJOU/BI
E12           1     SHIHLINGENSIS/BI

=> s shine(w)delgarno

L11          23 SHINE(W) DELGARNO

=> s shine (w)dalgarno

L12        1239 SHINE (W) DALGARNO

=> s sabin(w)2

L13          32 SABIN(W) 2

=> s l13 and l9

L14           0 L13 AND L9

=> s l13 and l2

L15           0 L13 AND L2

=> s l5 and l12

L16           0 L5 AND L12

=> s l3 and l9

L17           2 L3 AND L9

=> d l17 1-2 bib, ab


L17  ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE
AN   85279965     MEDLINE
DN   85279965   PubMed ID: 3896261
TI   [Use of muramyl dipeptides in models of synthetic vaccines].
     Utilisation des muramyl dipeptides dans des modeles de vaccins
     synthetiques.
AU   Audibert F
SO   BOLLETTINO DELL ISTITUTO SIEROTERAPICO MILANESE, (1985) 64 (2) 95-102.
     Journal code: AKG; 17720040R. ISSN: 0021-2547.
CY   Italy
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA   French
FS   Priority Journals
EM   198510
ED   Entered STN: 19900320
     Last Updated on STN: 19900320
     Entered Medline: 19851015
AB   Vaccination represents a great success in clinical immunology and new
     approaches for designing vaccines of the future are now available.
     Protective antigens could be obtained by recombinant DNA technology or by
```

synthesis. These new immunogens are likely to be poor immunogens and require the use of carrier and adjuvants. Both carrier and adjuvant present some limitations. In this report we consider how synthetic glycopeptides analogous to muramyl dipeptide (MDP) can be used as adjuvants under suitable conditions and can also overcome some problems due to the carrier. Muramyl dipeptides and chiefly Murabutide (NAcMur-L-Ala-D-Gln-alpha-n-butyl-ester) which is a derivative currently undergoing clinical trials can enhance the immune response to conventional purified vaccines. They can be also used in synthetic vaccines. In this case they are more active when covalently linked to the immunogen. Several examples of semisynthetic monovalent and polyvalent vaccines (Streptococcus, **diphtheria toxin**, Hepatitis B, Plasmodium) are described as well as totally synthetic vaccines (LH-RH, **Foot**-and-**Mouth** disease virus). They demonstrate that by using Murabutide biologically active antibodies can be produced under conditions applicable to human use.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1986:1495 BIOSIS
DN BR30:1495
TI USE OF MURAMYL DIPEPTIDES IN THE SYNTHETIC VACCINE MODELS.
AU AUDIBERT F
CS CNRS, UA 579, INSTITUT PASTEUR, IMMUNOTHERAPIE EXPERIMENTALE, PARIS, FRANCE.
SO Boll. Ist. Sieroter. Milan., (1985) 64 (2), 95-102.
CODEN: BISMAP. ISSN: 0021-2547.
FS BR; OLD
LA French

=> file uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	33.16	33.31

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:37:29 ON 14 SEP 2001
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 13 Sep 2001 (20010913/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Sep 2001 (20010913/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6249914
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2001022004
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 13 Sep 2001 (20010913/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 13 Sep 2001 (20010913/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Apr 2001
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Apr 2001

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>>> is included in file records. A thesaurus is available for the <<<
>>> USPTO Manual of Classifications in the /NCL, /INCL, and /RPCL <<<
>>> fields. This thesaurus includes catchword terms from the <<<
>>> USPTO/MOC subject headings and subheadings. Thesauri are also <<<
>>> available for the WIPO International Patent Classification <<<
>>> (IPC) Manuals, editions 1-6, in the /IC1, /IC2, /IC3, /IC4, <<<
>>> /IC5, and /IC (/IC6) fields, respectively. The thesauri in <<<
>>> the /IC5 and /IC fields include the corresponding catchword <<<
>>> terms from the IPC subject headings and subheadings. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s l9 and l3

          2461 DIPHTHERIA
          8319 TOXIN
          1409 DIPHTHERIA TOXIN
                 (DIPHTHERIA(W)TOXIN)
        149877 FOOT
         81999 MOUTH
L18         54 L9 AND L3

=> s l2 and l9 and l12

           952 HCV
          2461 DIPHTHERIA
          8319 TOXIN
          1409 DIPHTHERIA TOXIN
                 (DIPHTHERIA(W)TOXIN)
          7223 SHINE
          1730 DALGARNO
          1633 SHINE (W) DALGARNO
L19          0 L2 AND L9 AND L12

=> s l2 and l12

           952 HCV
          7223 SHINE
          1730 DALGARNO
          1633 SHINE (W) DALGARNO
L20         14 L2 AND L12

=> d l20 1-14 bib, ab


L20  ANSWER 1 OF 14  USPATFULL
AN     2001:136395  USPATFULL
TI     Compositions and methods for pace 4 and 4.1 gene and polypeptides in
       cells
IN     Barr, Philip J., Berkeley, CA, United States
       Kiefer, Michael C., Clayton, CA, United States
PA     Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 6277590         B1   20010821
AI     US 1999-236503          19990125 (9)
RLI    Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-447642, filed on 23 May 1995, now
       patented, Pat. No. US 5989890 Division of Ser. No. US 1994-284941,
filed
       on 2 Aug 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5863756 Continuation of Ser.
       No. US 1992-848629, filed on 9 Mar 1992, now abandoned
DT     Utility
FS     GRANTED
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.
LREP   Robins, Roberta L., Guth, Joseph H., Blackburn, Robert P.
CLMN   Number of Claims: 30
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   19 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1788
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Compositions and methods are provided for endopeptidases and their
       production, and for enhanced efficiencies of processing heterologous
       precursor polypeptides to mature polypeptides. These compositions and
       methods utilize recombinant PACE 4 and 4.1, mammalian endopeptidases
       that are specific for dibasic amino acid sites. Therapeutic
compositions
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and methods employing PACE 4 or 4.1 or their inhibitors are also provided.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 1999:150993 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for PACE 4 and 4.1 gene and polypeptides in cells
IN Barr, Philip J., Berkeley, CA, United States
Kiefer, Michael C., Clayton, CA, United States
PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5989890 19991123
AI US 1995-447642 19950523 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-284941, filed on 2 Aug 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-848629, filed on 9 Mar 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.
LREP Cooley Godward LLP, Guth, Joseph H., Blackburn, Robert P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2228
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods are provided for endopeptidases and their production, and for enhanced efficiencies of processing heterologous precursor polypeptides to mature polypeptides. These compositions and methods utilize recombinant PACE 4 and 4.1, mammalian endopeptidases that are specific for dibasic amino acid sites. Therapeutic compositions
and methods employing PACE 4 or 4.1 or their inhibitors are also provided.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 1999:146778 USPATFULL
TI Expression of pace in host cells and methods of use thereof
IN Barr, Philip J., Berkeley, CA, United States
Brake, Anthony J., Berkeley, CA, United States
Kaufman, Randal J., Boston, MA, United States
Tekamp-Olson, Patricia, San Anselmo, CA, United States
Wasley, Louise, Medfield, MA, United States
Wong, Polly A., Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Genetics Institute, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5986079 19991116
AI US 1995-480382 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-885972, filed on 20 May 1992, now patented,
Pat. No. US 5460950 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-621092, filed on 26 Nov 1990, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1990-620859, filed on 29 Nov 1990, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1990-621443, filed on 29 Nov 1990, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1990-621457, filed on 30 Nov 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura; Assistant Examiner: Moore,
William W.
LREP Howson and Howson
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2715
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions and methods are provided for endopeptidase production and for enhanced efficiencies of processing heterologous precursor polypeptides to mature polypeptides, including proteins requiring gamma-carboxylation for biological activity. These compositions and methods utilize recombinant PACE, a mammalian endopeptidase that is specific for dibasic amino acid sites.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 1999:24781 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acids comprising a highly conserved novel 3 terminal sequence element of the hepatitis C virus
IN Rice, Charles M., University City, MO, United States
Kolykhalov, Alexander A., St. Louis, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5874565 19990223
AI US 1995-520678 19950829 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie; Assistant Examiner: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LREP Howell & Haferkamp, L.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2580
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to the discovery of a novel RNA sequence at the 3'
terminal sequence of hepatitis C virus (**HCV**) genome RNA.
Included in the invention are the 3' sequence, its complement, and their
use for nucleic-acid based diagnostics and for developing and evaluating
novel anti-**HCV** therapies. This sequence element, which is conserved among **HCV** genotypes, is likely to be essential for viral replication, and required for construction of full-length **HCV** cDNA clones capable of yielding infections RNA, progeny virus or replication-competent **HCV** replicons. Such functional clones are useful tools for evaluation of therapeutic approaches and as substrates for developing candidate attenuated or inactivated **HCV** derivatives for vaccination against **HCV**.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 1999:15719 USPATFULL
TI Enhanced purification and expression of insoluble recombinant proteins
IN Cousens, Lawrence S., Oakland, CA, United States
Tekamp-Olson, Patricia, San Anselmo, CA, United States
PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5866362 19990202
AI US 1995-477454 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-869613, filed on 16 Apr 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5523215 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-680046, filed on 29 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342921 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-169833, filed on 17 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1986-845737, filed on 28 Mar 1986, now patented, Pat. No. US 4751180 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-717209, filed on 28 Mar 1985, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hendricks, Keith D.; Assistant Examiner: Hobbs, Lisa J.
LREP Barovsky, Kenneth, Savereide, Paul B., Blackburn, Robert P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 893
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Protein aggregates obtained by a process comprising culturing a host cell that expresses a desired protein in a medium comprising an effective amount of Cu.sup.++ and wherein the desired protein forms inclusion bodies in the host cell.

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 1999:12770 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for PACE 4 and 4.1 gene and polypeptides in cells
IN Barr, Philip J., Berkeley, CA, United States
Kiefer, Michael C., Clayton, CA, United States
PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5863756 19990126
AI US 1994-284941 19940802 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-848629, filed on 9 Mar 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Pruty, Rebecca
LREP McGarrigle, Philip L., Blackburn, Robert P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 42
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2178
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods are provided for endopeptidases and their production, and for enhanced efficiencies of processing heterologous precursor polypeptides to mature polypeptides. These compositions and methods utilize recombinant PACE 4 and 4.1, mammalian endopeptidases that are specific for dibasic amino acid sites. Therapeutic compositions and methods employing PACE 4 or 4.1 or their inhibitors are also provided.

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 1998:128091 USPATFULL
TI High efficiency translation of mRNA molecules
IN Andrews, David W., Hamilton, Canada
Hughes, Martin John Glenton, Hamilton, Canada
Vassilakos, Akaterini, Toronto, Canada
PA McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5824497 19981020
AI US 1995-386921 19950210 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David; Assistant Examiner: Degen, Nancy J.
LREP Sim & McBurney
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1150
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An increased level of translation of a selected mRNA molecule is effected by coupling specific nucleotide sequences at the 5'- and 3'-ends of a nucleic acid molecule transcribable to or which itself is the mRNA molecule. The nucleotide sequence at the 5'-end is effective to increase the rate of translation initiation of the mRNA molecule in a cell while the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-end is effective to increase the period of translation of the mRNA molecule in a cell.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL

AN 1998:111794 USPATFULL
TI High efficiency translation of mRNA molecules
IN Andrews, David W., Hamilton, Canada
Hughes, Martin John Glenton, Hamilton, Canada
Vassilakos, Akaterini, Toronto, Canada
PA McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5807707 19980915
AI US 1996-600234 19960212 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-386921, filed on 10 Feb 1995
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy
LREP Sim & McBurney
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1240
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An increased level of translation of a selected mRNA molecule is effected by coupling specific nucleotide sequences at the 5'- and 3'-ends of a nucleic acid molecule transcribable to or which itself is the mRNA molecule. The nucleotide sequence at the 5'-end is effective to increase the rate of translation initiation of the mRNA molecule in a cell while the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-end is effective to increase the period of translation of the mRNA molecule in a cell. The nucleotide sequence of the 3'-end is provided by a 3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) of a gene, particularly that of .beta.-prolactin, or an effective fragment thereof. A polyadenylation sequence preferably is provided at the 3'-end of the 3'-UTR sequence. The 3'-UTR sequence provides mRNA stabilization independent of the poly A tail.

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 1998:69163 USPATFULL
TI Complexes comprising truncated CMV gH polypeptides and escort proteins
IN Spaete, Richard, Belmont, CA, United States
PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5767250 19980616
AI US 1995-441944 19950516 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-921807, filed on 29 Jul 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5474914
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Walsh, Stephen; Assistant Examiner: Teng, Sally P.
LREP Robins, Roberta L., McClung, Barbara G., Blackburn, Robert P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,4
DRWN 15 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2532
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Complexes between truncated human cytomegalovirus glycoprotein H (CMV gH) polypeptides and escort proteins are disclosed. The escort proteins include soluble fibroblast growth factor receptor polypeptide and a UL115 polypeptide. The escorts shuttle the CMV gH polypeptides to the cell surface. In this way, egress of the polypeptides out of the cell is facilitated, resulting in increased yields and easier purification of the truncated CMV gH.

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 97:88738 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant bovine coronavirus E2 and E3 polypeptides and vaccines
IN Parker, Michael D., Saskatoon, Canada
Cox, Graham J., Saskatoon, Canada

Babiuk, Lorne A., Saskatoon, Canada
PA Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization, Saskatchewan, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5672350 19970930
AI US 1993-171763 19931222 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-811422, filed on 19 Dec 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-779500, filed on 18 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-397689, filed on 22 Aug 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cunningham, Thomas M.
LREP Morrison & Foerster LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 36 Drawing Figure(s); 36 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1717
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Nucleic acid sequences encoding the Bovine Coronavirus E2 (or BCV S) and E3 (or BCV HE) structural glycoproteins and methods of producing these proteins, including recombinant expression, e.g., in mammalian or insect cells, are provided. The E2 and E3 proteins or antigenic fragments thereof are useful components for Bovine Coronavirus vaccines and methods of treatment.

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 96:48304 USPATFULL
TI Enhanced purification and expression of insoluble recombinant proteins
IN Cousens, Lawrence S., Oakland, CA, United States
Tekamp-Olson, Patricia, San Anselmo, CA, United States
PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5523215 19960604
AI US 1992-869613 19920416 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-680046, filed on 29 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342921 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-169833, filed on 17 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1996-845737, filed on 28 Mar 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 4751180 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-717209, filed on 28 Mar 1985, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jacobson, Dian C.
LREP Chung, Ling-Fong, Green, Grant, Blackburn, Robert P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 939
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for isolating a desired protein which comprises: providing a host cell expressing the desired protein as an insoluble aggregate; culturing the host cell with an effective mount of Cu.sup.++ ; disrupting the host cell producing a lysate; incubating the insoluble fraction non-disulfide-bond reducing or non-copper competing chaotropic conditions to solubilize contaminants; separating the insoluble from the soluble fraction; and exposing the insoluble fraction to disulfide-bond reducing or copper competing chaotropic conditions to solubilize the desired protein.

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 95:110363 USPATFULL

TI Method of producing secreted CMV glycoprotein H
IN Spaete, Richard, Belmont, CA, United States
PA Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5474914 19951212
AI US 1992-921807 19920729 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.; Assistant Examiner: Teng, Sally P.
LREP McClung, Barbara G., Robins, Roberta L., Blackburn, Robert P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2508
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for the recombinant expression and secretion of viral proteins are disclosed. The methods involve the use of compatible escorts to shuttle the proteins to the cell surface. In this way, egress of recombinantly produced proteins out of the cell is facilitated, resulting in increased yields and easier purification of the desired protein.

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 95:94816 USPATFULL
TI Expression of PACE in host cells and methods of use thereof
IN Barr, Philip J., Berkeley, CA, United States
Brake, Anthony J., Berkeley, CA, United States
Kaufman, Randal J., Boston, MA, United States
Wasley, Louise, Medfield, MA, United States
Tekamp-Olson, Patricia, San Anselmo, CA, United States
Wong, Polly A., Mountain View, CA, United States
PA Genetics Institute, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5460950 19951024
AI US 1992-885972 19920520 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-621092, filed on 26 Nov 1990, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-620859, filed on 29 Nov 1990, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-621443, filed on 29 Nov 1990, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-621457, filed on 30 Nov 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Moore, William W.
LREP Howson and Howson
CLMN Number of Claims: 60
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2683
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods are provided for endopeptidase production and for enhanced efficiencies of processing heterologous precursor polypeptides to mature polypeptides, including proteins requiring gamma-carboxylation for biological activity. These compositions and methods utilize recombinant PACE, a mammalian endopeptidase that is specific for dibasic amino acid sites.

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 94:104496 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding bovine coronavirus polypeptides E2 and E3
IN Parker, Michael D., Saskatoon, Canada
Cox, Graham J., Saskatoon, Canada
Babiuk, Lorne A., Saskatoon, Canada
PA Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization, Saskatoon, Canada (non-U.S.

corporation)

PI US 5369026 19941129
AI US 1992-919976 19920727 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-397689, filed on 22 Aug 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schwartz, Richard A.; Assistant Examiner: Mosher, Mary
E.
LREP Morrison & Foerster
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 34 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1170
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Bovine coronavirus (BCV) E2 and E3 coding sequences and materials for producing the proteins E2 and E3 are provided. E2, E3, or antigenic fragments thereof are useful components for a BCV vaccine.

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:67794 USPATFULL
TI Human respiratory syncytial virus peptides with antifusogenic and antiviral activities
IN Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PA Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6228983 B1 20010508
AI US 1995-485264 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie; Assistant Examiner: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 62
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 84 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 32166
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit antifusogenic and antiviral activities. The peptides of the invention consist of a 16 to 39 amino acid region of a human respiratory syncytial virus protein. These regions were identified through computer algorithms capable of recognizing the ALLMOTI5, 107x178x4, or PLZIP amino acid motifs. These motifs are associated with the antifusogenic and antiviral activities of the claimed peptides.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:95093 USPATFULL
TI Isolated peptides derived from the Epstein-Barr virus containing fusion inhibitory domains
IN Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PA Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6093794 20000725
AI US 1995-471913 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie; Assistant Examiner: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 52 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 19949

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit potent anti-retroviral activity. The peptides of the invention comprise DP178 (SEQ ID:1) peptide corresponding to amino acids 638 to 673 of the HIV-1.sub.LAI gp41 protein, and fragments, analogs and homologs of DP178. The invention further relates to the uses of such peptides as inhibitory of human and non-human retroviral, especially HIV, transmission to uninfected cells.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:67564 USPATFULL
TI Methods for inhibition of membrane fusion-associated events, including influenza virus
IN Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PA Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6068973 20000530
AI US 1995-485551 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 52 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 12021
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit potent anti-retroviral activity. The peptides of the invention comprise DP178 (SEQ ID:1) peptide corresponding to amino acids 638 to 673 of the HIV-1.sub.LAI gp41 protein, and fragments, analogs and homologs of DP178. The invention further relates to the uses of such peptides as inhibitory of human and non-human retroviral, especially HIV, transmission to uninfected cells.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:61201 USPATFULL
TI Encapsidated recombinant viral nucleic acid and methods of making and using same
IN Morrow, Casey D., Birmingham, AL, United States
Porter, Donna C., Birmingham, AL, United States
Ansardi, David C., Warrior, AL, United States
PA The UAB Research Foundation, Birmingham, AL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6063384 20000516
AI US 1997-987867 19971209 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-389459, filed on 15 Feb 1995, now patented,
Pat. No. US 5817512 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-87009, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Smith, Lynette F.; Assistant Examiner: Zeman, Mary K.
LREP Lahive & Cockfield LLP, DeConth, Jr., Giulio A., Lauro, Peter C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 58 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3582
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention pertains to a method of encapsidating a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid to obtain a yield of encapsidated viruses which substantially comprises encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid. The method of encapsidating a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid includes contacting a host cell with a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid which lacks the nucleotide sequence encoding at least a portion of a protein necessary for encapsidation and

an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid which encodes at least a portion of one protein necessary for encapsidation under conditions appropriate for introduction of the recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid and the expression vector into the host cell and obtaining a yield of encapsidated viruses which substantially comprises an encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid. A foreign nucleotide sequence is generally substituted for the nucleotide sequence of the poliovirus nucleic acid encoding at least a portion of a protein necessary for encapsidation. The invention further pertains to encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acids produced by the method of this invention and compositions containing the encapsidated or nonencapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid containing a foreign

nucleotide sequence for use in a method of stimulating an immune response in a subject to the protein encoded by the foreign nucleotide sequence.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:57361 USPATFULL
TI Compositions for inhibition of membrane fusion-associated events, including influenza virus transmission
IN Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PA Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
Duke University, Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6060065 20000509
AI US 1995-475668 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura; Assistant Examiner: Parley, Hankyel T.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 84 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 19987
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to viral peptides referred to as "DP107- and DP178-like" peptides. Specifically, the invention relates to isolated influenza A DP107- and DP178-like peptides which are identified

by sequence search motif algorithms. The peptides of the invention exhibit antiviral activity believed to result from inhibition of viral induced fusogenic events.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:50515 USPATFULL
TI Screening assays for compounds that inhibit membrane fusion-associated events
IN Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States

Petteway, Jr., Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PA Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6054265 20000425
AI US 1997-919597 19970926 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Stucker, Jeffrey
LREP Pennie & Edmonds, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 83 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 21307
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit potent anti-retroviral activity. The peptides of the invention comprise DP178 (SEQ ID:1) peptide corresponding to amino acids 638 to 673 of the HIV-1.sub.LAI gp41 protein, and fragments, analogs and homologs of DP178. The invention further relates to the uses of such peptides as inhibitory of human and non-human retroviral, especially HIV, transmission to uninfected cells.

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:12922 USPATFULL
TI Isolated peptides derived from human immunodeficiency virus types 1 and 2 containing fusion inhibitory domains
IN Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PA Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6020459 20000201
AI US 1995-484223 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie; Assistant Examiner: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 52 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 20335
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit potent anti-retroviral activity. The peptides of the invention comprise DP178 (SEQ ID:1) peptide corresponding to amino acids 638 to 673 of the HIV-1.sub.LAI gp41 protein, and fragments, analogs and homologs of DP178. The invention further relates to the uses of such peptides as inhibitory of human and non-human retroviral, especially HIV, transmission to uninfected cells.

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:9527 USPATFULL
TI Simian immunodeficiency virus peptides with antifusogenic and antiviral activities
IN Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States

Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
Langlois, Alphonse J., Durham, NC, United States
PA Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6017536 20000125
AI US 1994-360107 19941220 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie; Assistant Examiner: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 50 Drawing Figure(s); 62 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 20227
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit antifusogenic and antiviral activities. The peptides of the invention consist of a 16 to 39 amino acid region of a simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) protein. These regions were identified through computer algorithms capable of recognizing the ALLMOTI5, 107.times.178.times.4, or PLZIP amino acid motifs. These motifs are associated with the antifusogenic and antiviral activities of the claimed peptides.

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:4427 USPATFULL
TI Measles virus peptides with antifusogenic and antiviral activities
IN Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PA Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6013263 20000111
AI US 1995-486099 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 And Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie; Assistant Examiner: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 52 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 19827
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit potent anti-retroviral activity. The peptides of the invention comprise DP178 (SEQ ID:1) peptide corresponding to amino acids 638 to 673 of the HIV-1.sub.LAI gp41 protein, and fragments, analogs and homologs of DP178. The invention further relates to the uses of such peptides as inhibitory of human and non-human retroviral, especially HIV, transmission to uninfected cells.

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 1998:122267 USPATFULL
TI Encapsidated recombinant viral nucleic acid and methods of making and using same
IN Morrow, Casey D., Birmingham, AL, United States
Porter, Donna C., Birmingham, AL, United States
Ansardi, David C., Warrior, AL, United States
PA The UAB Research Foundation, Birmingham, AL, United States (U.S.

corporation)
PI US 5817512 19981006
AI US 1995-389459 19950215 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-87009, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now
abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP Silveri, Jean M.Lahive & Cockfield, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 57 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3348
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention pertains to a method of encapsidating a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid to obtain a yield of encapsidated viruses which substantially comprises encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid. The method of encapsidating a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid includes contacting a host cell with a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid which lacks the nucleotide sequence encoding at least a portion of a protein necessary for encapsidation and
an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid which encodes at least a portion of one protein necessary for encapsidation under conditions appropriate for introduction of the recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid and the expression vector into the host cell and obtaining a yield of encapsidated viruses which substantially comprises an encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid. A foreign nucleotide sequence is generally substituted for the nucleotide sequence of the poliovirus nucleic acid encoding at least a portion of a protein necessary for encapsidation. The invention further pertains to encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acids produced by the method of this invention and compositions containing the encapsidated or nonencapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid containing a foreign
nucleotide sequence for use in a method of stimulating an immune response in a subject to the protein encoded by the foreign nucleotide sequence.

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 97:33500 USPATFULL
TI Encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid and methods of making and using same
IN Morrow, Casey D., Birmingham, AL, United States
PA The UAB Research Foundation, Birmingham, AL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5622705 19970422
AI US 1995-444882 19950519 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-87009, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP Silveri, Jean M.Lahive & Cockfield
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 36 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1859
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention pertains to a method of encapsidating a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid to obtain a yield of encapsidated viruses which substantially comprises encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid. The method of encapsidating a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid includes contacting a host cell with a

recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid which lacks the nucleotide sequence encoding at least a portion of a protein necessary for encapsidation and

an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid which encodes at least a portion of one protein necessary for encapsidation under conditions appropriate for introduction of the recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid and the expression vector into the host cell and obtaining a yield of encapsidated viruses which substantially comprises an encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid. A foreign nucleotide sequence is generally substituted for the nucleotide sequence of the poliovirus nucleic acid encoding at least a portion of a protein necessary for encapsidation. The invention further pertains to encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acids produced by the method of this invention and compositions containing the encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid containing a foreign nucleotide sequence for use

in a method of stimulating an immune response in a subject to the protein encoded by the foreign nucleotide sequence.

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 97:24930 USPATFULL
TI Encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid and methods of making and using same
IN Morrow, Casey D., Birmingham, AL, United States
PA The UAB Research Foundation, Birmingham, AL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5614413 19970325
AI US 1996-589446 19960122 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-87009, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP Silveri, Jean M.Lahive & Cockfield
CLMN Number of Claims: 64
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 36 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2018
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention pertains to a method of encapsidating a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid to obtain a yield of encapsidated viruses which substantially comprises encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid. The method of encapsidating a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid includes contacting a host cell with a recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid which lacks the nucleotide sequence encoding at least a portion of a protein necessary for encapsidation and

an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid which encodes at least a portion of one protein necessary for encapsidation under conditions appropriate for introduction of the recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid and the expression vector into the host cell and obtaining a yield of encapsidated viruses which substantially comprises an encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid. A foreign nucleotide sequence is generally substituted for the nucleotide sequence of the poliovirus nucleic acid encoding at least a portion of a protein necessary for encapsidation. The invention further pertains to encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acids produced by the method of this invention and compositions containing the encapsidated recombinant poliovirus nucleic acid containing a foreign nucleotide sequence for use

in a method of stimulating an immune response in a subject to the protein encoded by the foreign nucleotide sequence.